

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXV. No. 325

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE  
HUNCHBACK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—  
RIP VAN WINKLE.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—  
CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—  
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE RAPPAHANNI ON  
THE THEATRE OF LIMERICK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 770 Broadway—LOVE  
AMONG THE ROSES—PAULINO—ROMEO JAFFIER JENNINS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—  
LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE PANTOMIME OF  
WIZ WILLIE WINKLE.

WOOD'S MUSIC HALL, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Perfor-  
mance every afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—VODICO, THE THREE-  
TAKES OF PARIS—THE LOST SHIP.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—  
LIONEL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOCAL  
ENI, NICOLO A. 25.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 99 Broadway—  
THE ONLY LADY—LA ROSA DE ST. FLOUIS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 235 Broadway—  
NEEDS MINSTRELS, FAZOS, HUBBARD, &c.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—NEEDS MIN-  
STRELS, BERLIN, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WELSH, HUGHES &  
WATKINS MINSTRELS, THE CATAMOUNTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—SCENES IN  
THE KING, ABERCROMBY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 21, 1870.

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3000 FOR MISSOURI.—The complete returns  
of Missouri show that her population is nearly  
a million and three-quarters. This is an in-  
crease in the last ten years of five hundred  
and forty thousand souls. This is pretty good  
for a State that suffered so much from her  
border position during the rebellion.

TOM MURPHY has invaded the White House  
and captured the President. Yesterday morn-  
ing the genial Thomas presented himself at  
the Presidential mansion, where he was  
received with distinguished favor, and over  
the enchantments of the dinner table ex-  
plained to General Grant the political situa-  
tion in New York. The President expressed  
himself satisfied with the administration of  
affairs in the New York Custom House, and  
assured the Collector that he was in no im-  
mediate danger of decapitation. Thus one great  
cause of uneasiness among federal officials in  
this city is removed.

WHAT IT COSTS.—The republican papers  
are just beginning to realize what a bolt costs.  
The Troy Whig does up a little bit of figuring  
in this connection by showing that in 1868  
John A. Griswold had in Rensselaer county  
10,707 votes, and in Washington county 6,332—  
an aggregate of 17,339; and Hoffman had in  
Rensselaer 10,230, and in Washington 4,111—  
an aggregate of 14,341—a republican majority  
of 2,998. This year the result stands—for  
Woodford, Rensselaer, 9,330; Washington,  
5,767—an aggregate of 15,097; and Hoffman  
has in Rensselaer 11,165, and in Washington  
4,249—an aggregate of 15,414—a demo-  
cratic majority of 317. The democratic  
vote is increased 1,073, and the republi-  
can vote is diminished 2,242. Hereafter it  
will be well for the dissatisfied republicans to  
swallow their disappointments and chagrin, or  
there will not be enough of a party left them  
from which to get up a respectable bolt.

The Great Party of the Future—General Grant and His Splendid Opportunities.

We are on the verge of another change in  
the issues and elements of our political parties.  
The late elections indicate it. The great revo-  
lution which commenced with the active agita-  
tions of the slavery question forty years ago  
was completed in the fifteenth amendment.  
Throughout the Union the negro, who was a  
slave or an outlaw, is a citizen and a voter.  
The million of Union bayonets which effected  
this change put down at the same time the  
pernicious fallacy of State sovereignty. The  
old government, founded upon slavery and the  
caste of color, is gone, and a new government,  
resting upon the basis of universal liberty and  
equal rights, takes its place. The outside  
democratic party has ceased at last to fight it,  
and the battle is ended. The inside and the  
outside party are adrift upon a sea of specula-  
tions, and the question is, how will they come  
out?

We are looking to General Grant for a new  
departure. Surely he cannot expect to stand  
still when the progress of modern events is at  
the rate of forty miles an hour. Ten years  
ago a Northern man found south of the Ohio  
river or the Susquehanna without his vouchers  
as a friend of slavery, or that "he is sound on  
the goose," ran the risk at every village or  
cross-road grocery of a coat of tar and feather-  
ers and a ride on a rail. From this landmark  
of negro slavery to the oration of an African  
Senator from the seat of Jeff Davis we have  
gone through the work of a revolution which  
honest Abe Lincoln, in his annual message to  
Congress in 1862, proposed to accomplish as  
far as the abolition of slavery, by the year  
1900. This work of a century, then, of the  
old stage-coach epoch, has, in this new age of  
steam and lightning communications, been  
done in ten years, in the change of our govern-  
ment from slavery to liberty, and from the  
caste of kink and color to the common plat-  
form of civil and political equality. Nor in  
the work of progress are we alone. Within  
four years Austria has advanced from the  
cloists and cobwebs of the Middle Ages to  
the front rank of modern reforms; and Prus-  
sia, in the great German Confederation, has  
gained the position of arbiter of Europe,  
which France, under the debaucheries of the  
second empire, has lost. Within a few months  
the Pope and the city of Rome have been re-  
lieved of his temporal power, and the Eternal  
City, as the capital of "Young Italy," promises  
to eclipse its splendors under Augustus. By  
the tremendous forces of steam and lightning  
in harness, a free press and free thought, all  
the world is advancing to liberty, equal rights  
and popular institutions. In fact, since  
Joshua commanded the "sun to stand still  
upon Gibeon and the moon in the valley of  
Ajalon," and "the sun stood still in the midst  
of heaven and hasted not to go down about a  
whole day," there has been no suspension in  
the movements of our solar system, and none  
in the efforts of mankind to better their con-  
dition. To these efforts, however, modern  
inventions and appliances have given a  
momentum never dreamed of even so late as  
fifty years ago; so that all nations feel the  
pressure, all are moved by it, and the United  
States more powerfully than any other.

Does General Grant, then, in the very front  
of this universal forward movement of the  
nineteenth century, expect to stand still?  
Does he think he can rest upon his laurels?  
Glorious as is the work he has achieved,  
does he think the American people suppose  
their work is finished with the Union they  
have restored and the peace, liberty and  
prosperity they have won? No. Does he,  
then, suppose that retrenchment of expenses,  
reduction of taxes and the payment of the  
national debt will suffice for the campaign of  
1872? He seems to think so. Here, then,  
we must buttonhole him for a moment, while  
we talk to him from the experience of an old  
political campaigner. You have, General,  
the Presidential succession at your command,  
and the great party of the new dispensation  
and of the future. The elements of both our  
great parties as they stand are only divided  
by side issues, small-potato politicians and the  
spoils. The floating materials from both these  
parties are increasing, and the republican  
party wants some new idea for another for-  
ward march. So far it has been the aggres-  
sive party in its great ideas, and it must still  
be aggressive, or it will be displaced. Your  
conservative party may do as a temporary  
makeshift, but in a great battle against a pro-  
gressive idea it is always a failure.

The old federal party, developed under  
John Adams, was a conservative party; and  
we need not repeat its short career against  
the aggressive radical republican party of Jeffer-  
son. This Jeffersonian republican party  
having finished its appointed mission, and  
having no new ideas to fight for, was broken  
up and dispersed in 1824. Thus John Quincy  
Adams became President; but what did his  
excellent administration avail him against  
General Jackson and his cotton bag victory  
of New Orleans? Those cotton bags, how-  
ever, were pretty well used up in 1828, and  
Jackson's second election was mainly due to  
his war against "Nick Biddle and his National  
Bank monster." Van Buren came in under  
the wing of Jackson, but, owing to the financial  
revolution of 1837, he went out in the next  
election in a popular whirlwind, to the songs  
of the hard cider and log cabin candidate,  
and to the chorons of

Tippecanoe and Tyler too.

Tyler, with his bank vetoes, an aggressive  
policy, so crippled the old whig party that  
in 1844 Polk, a small politician, on the pro-  
gressive platform of "Texas and Oregon,"  
was too much for the great Henry Clay, per-  
sonally the most popular man of his time in  
the United States. In 1848, on the military  
glory of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Mon-  
terey and Buena Vista, "Old Rough and  
Ready"—General Taylor—cut out General  
Cass, the democratic candidate; but in 1852,  
on the grand idea of sectional peace on the  
slavery question, through Henry Clay's com-  
promise measures of 1850, Pierce, an amateur  
soldier and a haphazard nomination, not only  
defeated General Scott, the conqueror of  
Mexico, but utterly demolished the old whig  
party.

Here opens the new chapter of our second  
republican party. Pierce, led by the Southern  
"secession" oligarchy, in violating the compact  
upon which he was elected, reopened with a  
tenfold increased heat the slavery agitation,  
brought this republican anti-slavery party into

the foreground, and step by step, since it came  
into power in 1860, it has advanced from vic-  
tory to victory, the great aggressive and pro-  
gressive party of the day, from the repeal of  
the Fugitive Slave law to the proclamation of  
the fifteenth amendment. Its work achieved  
is a revolution in the government as great as  
that of France from the old Bourbon monarchy  
to the republic of "liberty, equality and frater-  
nity." This powerful party, from the blood-  
iest civil war in human history, has restored  
peace and the Union without the usual after-  
work of the scaffold, and while under the logic  
of events a "blasted nigger" holds the planta-  
tion of Jeff Davis, even Davis himself may  
freely play the lion of "the lost cause" from  
Maine to Texas.

But here, Mr. President, with this great  
revolution completed, here is the opening for  
a new departure. Do you expect to hold  
your ground on the merits of a careful and  
prudent administration? John Quincy Adams  
could not do it. To stand still is not in the  
nature of the American people, and it is a  
policy opposed to the universal spirit of the  
age. You want, General, for your party,  
some new legends. "Let us have peace" is  
good; but we have peace. We want some-  
thing that we have not. We want some new  
word of progress that will ring like a trumpet  
through the land. We want Cuba and all that  
group of the West Indies; we want Mexico;  
we want Central America and a ship canal  
across some one of those isthmus passages  
for a short cut from New York to Shanghai;  
we want the line of the great St. Lawrence to  
the sea as an outlet for the rapidly accumu-  
lating, heavy products of the mighty North-  
west, and we want an American settlement,  
do you hear, of those Alabama claims. These  
things are written in the book of "manifest  
destiny." The book is in your hands, Mr.  
President, with any or all these splendid prizes  
at your option. You may take your choice;  
but in failing to choose you will disappoint  
the expectations of the country, and even Pen-  
ton may run you a scrubrace for the succession.

Two Eastern Question Diplomacy in Europe—Peace or War?

The series of cable telegrams by which we  
report the European diplomacy with respect  
to the proposed revision of the treaty of Paris,  
and the Eastern question generally, presents  
the current news history of the subject for  
yesterday, but scarcely anything more. Its  
contents, telegraphed from different sources,  
make up the narrative of a day, but convey  
nothing of a decisive character. It is evident,  
however, that the different Powers, the  
co-signers of the treaty of Paris in 1856,  
have become fevered and excited to a  
very great extent. The Cabinets are distrustful  
of each other. France, hitherto a great cen-  
tral power, has been placed *ex cathedra* from the Old World Council  
room, the continental pivot has thus been  
loosened, and the monarchical equilibrium,  
which was so nicely adjusted in the Paris Con-  
ference disturbed. The scale inclines heavily  
in favor of Prussia just at present. A grand  
difficulty appears, however, to stand out in  
the fact that Prussia does not seem disposed  
to remove the weight of her sword from the bal-  
ance in which she has thrown it, somewhat  
after the fashion of the ancient Gaul. Bis-  
marck makes the most of the opportunity.  
The Premier sees that Russia inclines  
towards the great military Power of  
North Germany, so he shows himself as  
being quite ready, either to strike a profitable  
alliance bargain with her for war or to enter a  
congress or conference for the purpose of peace-  
able debate. The peace conference idea re-  
mains, indeed, the most prominent one. We  
are told of Russian preparations for an army  
movement on a vast scale; of Russian naval  
esprit, of the British War Office being excited,  
of British troops being made ready to march  
from Asia to Turkey, and of warlike indica-  
tions of lesser note, but it is easy to perceive,  
notwithstanding all this, that diplomacy is  
actively at work for the maintenance of peace,  
and that the sovereign rulers dislike  
even the probability of beholding the  
war spectre in another shape from Paris,  
perhaps in a still more hideous one, on the  
banks of the Danube or in the Bosphorus.  
The eyes of the Christian world are turned  
earnestly to the East. Rome and the holy  
shrines, from Rome to Constantinople, engage  
the attention of mankind. The Czar, the  
Kaiser, the Premiers and the generals are  
each one anxious to lead the movement. Each  
one wants to get there first. They cannot  
agree to march all together, like a "band  
of brothers," and hence the European com-  
plication. England relies on this fact. She  
offends, it may be, through the Granville  
circular, but she believes that an outside coal-  
ition for redress is impossible. Austria would  
like to gain some slight advantage with Rus-  
sia, but she is afraid to move. France is  
powerless. Russia "connives," in the lan-  
guage of the telegram, and Italy declares she  
will remain neutral. The people, British and  
Germans, in London and elsewhere, do not  
believe that war will result from the present  
agitation. What, then, remains? A congress,  
it may be; a readjustment of the Eastern  
question treaties, and either the relief of Paris  
or its occupation by the Prussians.

REAPPEARANCE OF NILSSON IN NEW  
YORK.—The people of New York are to have  
the opportunity of hearing Miss Nilsson again  
the present week, and in a new and highly in-  
teresting rôle. She will reappear at Steinway  
Hall on Friday night to sing in Handel's grand  
oratorio, "The Messiah." The Mendelssohn  
Union and grand orchestra will assist in the  
performance. This will be a musical treat of  
rare excellence and that seldom can be  
offered. There is to be a matinee concert  
performance on Saturday, and on Tuesday  
night there will be oratorio again. This is the  
last time we shall hear Miss Nilsson  
before she leaves for the West. It is to be  
regretted that we are not to see this charming  
artist in opera this season; but may we not  
hope to have that pleasure before she departs  
for Europe in the spring? Her time in this  
country will be necessarily short, because she  
has to fulfil an engagement in London next  
spring; but she might appear for a short sea-  
son in opera in New York when she returns  
from the West, if an arrangement could be  
made with a manager of one of our largest  
theatres or opera houses, and if our fashion-  
able people and lovers of music will show  
some liberality and make an effort to do.

Agency of Railroads and the Telegraph in War.

The present war in Europe shows in a re-  
markable manner the agency of railroads and  
the telegraph in the operations and result of  
such a conflict. This mighty power of our  
times determines, it may be said, the victory  
on the side of the belligerent that knows how  
to use it best. We have heard and read much  
of the art of war, and, no doubt, it is a  
great art; but in this age war owes a great  
deal to scientific discoveries and appliances.  
Great generals in all ages have understood the  
importance of celerity of movement and the  
rapid concentration of a large force at a  
given point. To strike before the enemy was  
ready, and with overwhelming numbers, has  
been the strategy of all celebrated command-  
ers. The first Napoleon was particularly dis-  
tinguished for this. But it was not till our  
time—till a few years ago—that armies could  
be moved by locomotive speed or intelligence  
communicated with lightning rapidity. Rail-  
roads and the telegraph have revolutionized  
the art of war.

The American republic was one of the first  
nations in discovering the importance of these  
modern agents in war and in using them on a  
large scale, as it is first in the development of  
all progressive ideas. As soon as our late  
civil war began to assume vast proportions it  
was seen by the sagacious military chiefs of  
the Union armies that the railroads and tele-  
graph must perform an important part in the  
conflict. The wide extent of country over  
which the war was spread made the use of  
railroads and the telegraph more necessary  
here than where war is confined to narrower  
limits. But they are not less available and  
valuable to belligerents whose military opera-  
tions are confined to a more limited area.  
Both sides in our war appreciated the use-  
fulness of these agents and used them, but the  
rebels were unable to do so to the same extent  
as the federals. They had not the same  
resources for constructing and maintaining  
them in order. And it was this advantage  
that contributed in a great measure to the  
success of the Union armies and to shortening  
the war. To construct and keep in order  
railroads and the telegraph was made a special  
service and separate department in the  
war. General McCullum was placed in  
charge of it, and had a large force of  
men specially detailed for the work. Where  
the Union armies could seize railroads in the  
enemy's territory they were appropriated;  
where the railroads had been damaged by the  
enemy to obstruct the march of the Union  
armies they were promptly repaired, and  
where it was important to construct new lines  
they were constructed with surprising  
rapidity. The engineer corps and a large  
body of workmen under General McCullum  
went in advance of the armies for this purpose,  
and right upon their heels followed the troops  
with the necessary materials of war and com-  
missary supplies. Sometimes these lines of  
communication were opened or put in order  
with such speed that a large force, with all  
the necessary supplies, were concentrated at a  
given point within a few days as it would  
have taken weeks or months to bring up in  
former times. Had it not been for the rail-  
roads, which facilitated army movements  
so greatly, and the telegraph, which com-  
municated intelligence instantly, the war, instead  
of being ended in four years, might have  
lasted ten or twenty, and even then the  
result might have been different.

The Conciliatory Attitude of Russia.

Just as we expected, the government of the  
Russian Czar has, with that dignified mag-  
nanimity which is the noblest prerogative of true  
power and a righteous cause, sent a concilia-  
tory note to the European States interested in  
the Paris treaty disclaiming all intent to man-  
ufacture trouble, while at the same time firmly  
maintaining the justice of her recent complaint.

Agency of Railroads and the Telegraph in War.

The present war in Europe shows in a re-  
markable manner the agency of railroads and  
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of being ended in four years, might have  
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result might have been different.

About the same time, or, to be more precise,  
a year or so before we developed the great  
utility of railroads and the telegraph in war  
the French used these agencies very success-  
fully in the war with Austria on the soil of  
Italy. The Emperor, Napoleon the Third,  
showed great vigor then, and brought up his  
fine army and materials with remarkable celer-  
ity. The rapid, sharp and overwhelming blows  
struck at Austria until the conflict closed with  
the peace of Villafranca placed France in the  
first position, and made Napoleon a hero. Aus-  
tria was not in a situation to use these modern  
improvements as effectively as France, or she  
did not comprehend as well the importance of  
them. If we come down a few years later,  
to the war between Prussia and Austria, we  
find that Austria was still behind the times,  
while her adversary was up with them. The  
rapid movements of the Prussians, through  
the use of the railroads and telegraph, over-  
whelmed the Austrians before they were well  
prepared. The result was the victory of  
Sadowa, which opened the gates of Vienna  
to the Prussians and made them supreme in  
Germany.

But the most astonishing effect of using the  
railroads and telegraph in war is seen in the  
present conflict between Prussia and France.  
In a fortnight after the declaration of war by  
Napoleon nearly half a million of men on both  
sides were marshalled on the Rhine border.  
It seems incredible how these immense forces,  
with all the proper complement of infantry,  
cavalry, artillery and munitions, and supplies  
of all kinds, could have been brought there in  
so short a time. In a few days, as soon as the  
fighting commenced, it was evident the Prus-  
sians had used the railroads and telegraph  
more effectively than the French. The conse-  
quence was a succession of brilliant victories  
for them, such as the world has never witnessed  
before. It appears surprising now, looking  
back at the result, how Napoleon could have  
neglected as he did the use of these modern  
agents of war, especially when we consider  
that he had used them so well a few years be-  
fore in the Italian campaign against Austria.  
Such weakness and want of foresight looks  
like fatality. He had evidently lost that vigor  
and sagacity he formerly exhibited. And how  
skillfully Prussia appropriated and held these  
means of communication with her base as she  
advanced farther and farther in France! The  
French have been conquered at every step as  
much through the railroads and telegraph as  
by arms. The nation that uses these most  
effectively in this age must conquer; hence,  
as was said, they have revolutionized the art  
of war.

The Conciliatory Attitude of Russia.

Just as we expected, the government of the  
Russian Czar has, with that dignified mag-  
nanimity which is the noblest prerogative of true  
power and a righteous cause, sent a concilia-  
tory note to the European States interested in  
the Paris treaty disclaiming all intent to man-  
ufacture trouble, while at the same time firmly  
maintaining the justice of her recent complaint.

"It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but  
it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." The Czar  
has the opportunity to plunge all Europe into  
political chaos; nay, he holds the entire "bal-  
ance of power"—that ark of rescue for the  
thrones and sceptres of the world—at his  
mercy, but abstains from the act that would  
shatter it to pieces in a day. This is a posi-  
tion to win increasing sympathy and to en-  
hance respect. Prince Gortchakoff asks for  
what is equitable and is due to his country,  
and he wisely does so at a moment so oppor-  
tune that he may obtain it without a war. The  
absurd irritability of England on the subject,  
and her bullying attitude, indicate unmis-  
takeably what would have been done, were  
France and the rest of the co-signatory  
parties to the Paris treaty unembarrassed  
by other complications at this moment.  
Russia, we repeat, is on the defensive, and she  
merely seeks to strengthen her position at a  
juncture when things are shaped to facilitate  
the effort, and even to give her weight in se-  
curing peace for all Europe. It is a singular  
travesty of sense and fact to accuse the man  
who has been garrotted and plinoned by half a  
dozen stout fellows on the high road of being  
a disturber of the peace and "a public enemy"  
because he tries to get loose and go about his  
business when he sees his assailants fighting  
among themselves.

Come, Uncle John, bethink you of your own  
boasted motto that "fair play is a jewel," and  
do for Russia on the Black Sea as you would  
be done by on the North Sea and on the Chan-  
nel were a hostile coalition to prohibit your  
free navigation of the same and all measures  
to fortify your maritime cities on the coasts of  
those comparatively interior basins and estu-  
aries. The parallel is not far-fetched, and it  
needs but a reversal of the case to make it  
most formidable for an insular and isolated  
Power.

The War Situation in France.

There is little news of importance from  
the seat of war to comment upon ex-  
cepting the information from Tours an-  
nouncing that the armies of the Grand  
Duke of Mecklenburg and General Von  
Tann are falling back before the French  
advance, which threatens to outflank  
them. If this news proves true it is im-  
portant. General Manteuffel recently received  
orders to march southward, and at last ac-  
counts was moving from Amiens with a view  
of co-operating with the forces now opposed  
to the French Army of the Loire. This re-  
port, however, is not consistent with that  
of yesterday, which declared that the French  
advance for the present had been discon-  
tinued. Paladine, having secured a  
strong position, was going to hold it for some  
time to make further preparations. If he has  
the force under his command which official re-  
ports say he has we think that delay on his  
part will not prove to his advantage. Hesi-  
tation has proved most disastrous to the French  
arms throughout the whole of this war. It  
bottled up Bazaine in Metz, for had he "fused  
round" for a while, as is the opinion of the  
most successful of American generals, he  
would not have been caught in the trap at  
Metz. If Paladine has the force he is said to  
have he ought to push on, and, if Trochu  
means to do anything with the armies within  
Paris, he ought by this time to be able to do  
it. From the appearance of things we are  
near a crisis, which a few days must bring to  
a head.

Queen Victoria vs. Her Ministry.

Her Majesty of England is not so dead to  
all concern in what is passing around her in  
the political and diplomatic world as some  
have hastily been led to suppose. If certain  
London rumors, in a high direction, be true,  
she has shown very emphatic signs of intellec-  
tual life and vigor by sending the Prince of  
Wales to the Cabinet Council with a very ex-  
plicit notification of her dissent from Earl  
Granville's peppery despatch in reply to the  
circular of the Russian *chef*, Prince Gortcha-  
koff. All who remember the little passage of  
arms between her Majesty and her ministers,  
at the very outset of her reign, when those  
dignitaries undertook to regulate her house-  
hold and appoint and remove her ladies in  
waiting at Court, know that the Queen has  
pluck and perseverance; but most people  
have thought that she had practically retired  
from public affairs. However, this anti-war  
demonstration looks like a touch of the olden  
time. It is not easy to comprehend how so  
important a matter of Cabinet confidence as  
the alleged mission of the Prince of Wales  
could have been allowed to reach the street,  
unless for stockjobbing purposes; but, taking it  
to be authentic, we can hardly doubt that Vic-  
toria's views will prevail. Secretaries Lowe  
and Cardwell, who also oppose Earl Granville's  
position, are men who have risen more directly  
from the people than have some of their  
colleagues, and they take a broad, unpreju-  
diced, economical view of the case. Then,  
again, Premier Gladstone hesitates, as of  
right he should, before so poor a pretext for  
so vast a war, while the popular voice—at  
least among the classes who think and reason—  
is outspoken against a breach with Russia,  
through the eloquence of such experienced,  
able and influential champions as Mr. Froude  
and John Stuart Mill.

Should the Cabinet vote unanimously,  
indeed, for war, the Queen's opinion would be  
overborne; but, as matters stand, the vote is  
divided and Victoria is positive. We may  
prettily safely count, then, upon war being  
averted unless some sudden frenzy should  
impel Russian statesmen into one of those  
rash escapades which have, for thousands of  
years, unfortunately, been the trump cards of  
discord, devastation and slaughter between  
men and communities. Queen Victoria nobly  
crowns the record of a well-spent life by up-  
lifting her hand in protest against what would  
be but a needless and